WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } PROPRIETORS.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

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TERMS

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☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, *Neatly executed and with despatch, on* liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.

John S. Richards, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. *Wilmington, N. C.*

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.

June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDWD HEALY, *Wholesale and Retail Dealer in* GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Hall & Armstrong's Wharf, *Wilmington, N. C.*

June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS, Manufacturer & Dealer in HATS AND CAPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, *Commission and Forwarding* MERCHANT, LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BATTLE & COOKE, *General Commission Merchants,* AND Receiving and Forwarding Agents, *Next door North of the New Custom-house,* WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON, *AGENTS* For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce. Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBT. G. RANKIN, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.

september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW, *Wholesale & Retail Druggist,* WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL, Commission Merchant, *One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.* WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Appeal Bonds
Marriage License
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro
Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts., One door above the Hanover House.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Friday, the 8th July, at Kenansville, the following slaves, belonging to the estate of William Pollock, dec'd, viz:

BOB, JUDY, CHERRY, and CHILD,

which will be sold on a credit of six months by the Administrators for division, the day above written.

R. T. BRADLEY, and E. G. BARDIN, *Adm'rs.*

June 13, 1845. 39-6t.

Piano Forte.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Dubois & Stoddart's manufacture, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, *Ag'ts.*

July 4, 1845.

CHARLES BARR, MERCHANT TAILOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES, AND **FANCY DRILLINGS**

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR. 37

May 30, 1845.

Swan's Point for Sale.

BEING desirous of changing my business, the ensuing fall, I will sell my plantation on Swan's Point, containing

ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.

Three or four hundred of which, are enclosed and cleared, the balance well timbered. The plantation is situated, and lies immediately in front of New River bar, commanding a fine view of the Ocean.

The soil is alluvial, the situation pleasant and healthy, as any in the low country. To persons wishing a trading station, it offers inducements rarely to be found in this or any other part of the State. Being equidistant from the towns of Wilmington and Newbern, to and from which places, small schooners, of some thirty or forty tons burthen, ply daily; by which, goods may be delivered at the warehouse door, if necessary, and the produce of the country shipped immediately to any of our Northern or Southern markets. There are several fine sites for erecting Steam Mills, and one for Salt works—the surrounding country abounds with pine of the best quality for the lumber trade, and the quantity inexhaustible.

If desirable, I will sell with the place the growing crop, and hire out a number of negroes until the first of January next.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises, on or before the 20th of next month, July.

GEORGE H. McMILLAN.

Onslow co., June 13, 1845. 39-6t

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the south-west, offers for sale all his **Lands** lying in the county of Duplin, N. C.

One tract containing six hundred and twenty-one acres, adjoining the village of Kenansville; three hundred of which, is cleared, and under good fence, the balance well timbered. On the premises, is a good two story framed dwelling, containing seven rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house, barn, and all other out-houses, in first rate repair.—Within one hundred yards of the dwelling, there is a never failing spring of water, as good as can be found in the lower part of the State; and within three quarters of a mile of the village, there is an Academy, where students can always prepare for College. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Peas, Corn, &c.

Another tract of two thousand six hundred and fifty acres, lying on both sides of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, about 45 miles from Wilmington. There is about five hundred acres of this tract cleared, and under good fence, with all necessary buildings. There is *EIGHTY THOUSAND* Turpentine boxes cut on the land, and trees enough to cut at least twenty thousand more. There is also a first rate mill seat on the premises, within one hundred yards of the Railroad, with a frame on the spot ready to raise: the timber has been got within the last six months. A Mill here, could be made valuable, as ready sale could always be had for all the Railroad railings she could saw. This land also produces good crops of Corn, Cotton, Peas, &c.

Another tract of four hundred acres of first rate land, two hundred of which is under cultivation, lying six miles from Kenansville, and four miles from Warsaw. There is a task of Turpentine boxes on the land, and the balance well timbered.

As the subscriber wishes to remove, more for the benefit of his health than any thing else, he will sell the above lands at a great bargain, either separately or all together, on very accommodating time.

Persons wishing to view the lands, will please call on him at Kenansville.

DANIEL C. MOORE. 41-6t

Duplin co., June 27, 1845.

The Newbernian will copy the above for six weeks, and forward account to this office.

Cigars and Tobacco.

40,000 CIGARS of various kinds and qualities, in boxes of 100, 125, 250 and 500.

2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco, Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. 41

June 27, 1845.

1 HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar,
2 " " N. Orleans do.
12 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 " St. Domingo do.
8 " Rio do.
10,000 Segars,
20 boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles,
48 " best Barret's chewing Tobacco, small lumps,
15 " No. 1, Soap,
10 " Soap, 10 kegs Lard.
10 bbls. superfine Canal Flour,
10 half bbls. " " "
10 boxes Cheese.

Received per Brig Belle, and for sale low for cash or approved paper.

JOHN S. RICHARDS, Market street, Burch's old store.

June 27, 1845.

HOLLOW-WARE—A small quantity, assorted sizes, now landing from brig Georgiana, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS, July 4th, 1845. Market-st. Burch's old stand.

NAILS—20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 4d, daily expected, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS, July 1st. Market-st., Burch's old stand.

Herrings.

100 BBLS. whole Herrings, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, *Ag'ts.* 42-tf

July 4, 1845.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 30th June, 1845.

☞Those whose names appear on this list will please to ask for advertised letters.

A.
Alexander, Obadiah
Artis, Martha
Artis, Emily

B.
Bradley, Franklin
Brown, Miss Lucy A
Brimage, Thomas
Booth, Daniel
Brewer, Wm F
Brinkly, J W
Bowles, jr, Sam'l
Burr & Brewster, Messrs
Bruce, Daniel
Britt, J T
Burgwin, Isabella
Bowden, L
Borisal, S 2
Bonham, N
Bradley, Tony
Burnett, Elizabeth
Barron, Capt Joseph
Beasly, Alexander
Boney, Gabriel
Burriss, Anthony
Bullock, Jonothan 2

C.
Craig, John B
Connell, Wm
Crawford, Moses
Cains, J G
Craig, Mary
Crone, John 2
Calder, J J
Corbett, James L
Chadburn, Josiah
Collins, Miss Catharine
Craig, Joseph
Cambell, J B
Child, N R
Capps, T J
Chavers, H
Chandlier, B

D.
Dodd, Jeremiah
Dennis, Wm
Dirripple, J
Dall, Wm F
Dudley, Marshall
Daviss, F B
Dry, Hannah
Dilhenny, E B
Danforth, C
Devon, S

E.
Ennett, Mrs. Betsy A
Ehilers, H B
Eborn, Thomas
Emmes, James P
Edwards, L W
Erambert, Henry

F.
Freman, W G
Franklin, Edward
Farrow, John
Floyd, Lewis D
Floyd, T B
Francis, H R
Fredricks, Zilby
Flanner, Alfred
Foster, D P

G.
Green, Henry
Griffin, Henry
Gerrard, Wm
Godwin, Alex'r
Gilbert, M
Green, Washington
Green, John G
Green, Mrs Sarah
Garresche, P B

H.
Heritage, Wm
Hadgden, A
Haywood, Wm
Hitchborn, Wm
Higgins, Isaac R
Huett, sen. John
Hays, Alex'r
Hill, Askam
Hull, John
Howard, H N
Harms, John
Holder, T
Hill, Miss Losse
Hazel, Ann
Hall, A H
Howard, Wm

J.
Joyner, Hiram 2
Jones, Wm
Jones, Laura
Jewett, J C 2
Jones, D L
Jones, R D
Jones, Wm
Jenking, James
Jones, Oliver
Jacks, Rev Mr

K.
Kanada, Y
Kirby, John D 2

L.
Lawton, James E
Legwin, John 2
Lanier, L
Lesessne, Miss Harriet 2
Lomack, Willis
Lewis, D
Larrington, D S
Langdon, S E
Larkins, Mrs Sarah E
Lotzen, H L

M.
Marchal, Mr
Marsh, Eaton
McIntyre, Hon D
Montgomery, James
Muller, John P 2
Montgomery, Sam'l
Martin, L
Miller, Mr (blacksmith)
Miller, Dan'l
Mallett, Wm
Myers & Son, John
McGuild, Barn y
McCleod, Miss M M
McLanthon, J
McKay, J W
Mitchel, Lewis
Mason, J J R
Michael, Mrs Caroline
McKinter, Mr
McDim, John
Merritt, Robert
Mims, S 2
Murray, J R
Murray, Wm M
Moore, W H
Mims, Mary
Moore, James
McKnight, J

N.
Newell, Wm T
Nelson, John
Nixon, Alonzo

O.
Orr, William
Osborn, H

P.
Pugge, Gilbert
Parker, Capt A
Preston, James
Pearce, F
Pohl, H
Poindexter, A P
Pearce, W G
Parmle, Willis
Phillips, Mr
Parker, D

R.
Roberts, Alfred
Robertson, Charles
Robbins, Mrs E
Reed, Joseph
Reeks, Rev T B
Rue, F
Richardson, James
Ritter, E
Robinson, C
Rowe, Wm
Robbins, Wm A
Robbins, Enoch
Raleigh, George

S.
Skipper, Susan A
Shines, D Y
Smith, Capt Thomas
Snead, Hager
Scott, Everitt
Stephens, W 2
Smith, Miss Rebecca 2
Sellars, Wm H
Spooner, S
Strickland, J 2
Smith, S G
Smith, Miss Isabella
Stockridge, Wm
Sherman, Charles
Small, Elisha
Salpaugh, T
Schell, Joseph
Stewart, D
Skipper, J B
Scarborough, Miss M E
Simons, Caroline D
Smith, Mrs M E
Stokes, C
Stanland, John
Schuins, Amie
Strong, Wm A
Sark, A F
Shines, Mrs J B
Stephens, E H
Stanwell, C C
Swing, Wm

T.
Talby, Rev R
Thomas, Robert 2
Tossett, Siras
Taylor, R M

W.
Watson, W W
Wood, Levine
Whitcomb, S
Whitehouse, D L
Wood, Elihu
Wilkins, Sarah
White, Mrs Sarah E
Williams, John
Ware, Wm
Wood, John
Williams, Wm M
Walker, H

W. C. BETTENCOURT, *P. M.*

July 4, 1845. 42-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSRIBER, having taken an Assignment from John Hall, of all his property, and rights of property, for the benefit of his creditors; and it being stipulated in said Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the first class of debts therein mentioned, comprising the notes at Bank and accommodation paper of the said John Hall, should apply the balance of monies on hand to the payment pro rata of such of the second class of creditors as should agree to release the said John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities within three months from the 25th day of June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets to satisfy the whole of said second class of debts; Notice is hereby given to all concerned to signify to the subscriber their assent to the terms of the assignment, within the time prescribed, or they will be forever precluded from all benefit in the trust.

JOHN McRAE, *Assignee.*

June 27th, 1845. 41-tf

All Persons

INDEBTED to John Hall are hereby notified to settle with the subscriber immediately, or the claims against them will be put in suit forthwith.

JOHN McRAE, June 27th, 1845. 41tf Assignee.

MR. BANCROFT'S ORATION,

Delivered at Washington City, on the 26th June, 1845, on the life and character of GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

The men of the American revolution are no more. That age of creative power has passed away. The last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence has long since left the earth. Washington lies near his own Potomac, surrounded by his family and his servants. Adams, the colossus of independence, reposes in the modest grave-yard of his native region. Jefferson sleeps on the heights of his own Monticello, whence his eye overlooked his beloved Virginia. Madison, the last survivor of the men who made our constitution, lives only in our hearts. But who shall say that the heroes, in whom the image of God shone most brightly, do not live forever? They were filled with the vast conceptions which called America in being; they lived for those conceptions; and their deeds praise them.

We are met to commemorate the virtues of one who shed his blood for our independence, took part in winning the territory and forming the early institutions of the West, and was imbued with all the great ideas which constitute the moral force of our country. On the spot where he gave his solemn fealty to the people—here, where he pledged himself before the world to freedom, to the constitution, and to the laws—we meet to pay our tribute to the memory of the last great name, which gathers round itself all the associations that form the glory of America.

South Carolina gave a birth-place to Andrew Jackson. On its remote frontier far up on the forest-clad banks of the Catawba, in a region where the settlers were just beginning to cluster, his eye first saw the light. There his infancy sported in the ancient forests, and his mind was nursed to freedom by their influence. He was the youngest son of an Irish emigrant, of Scottish origin, who, two years after the great war of Frederic of Prussia, fled to America for relief, from indigence and oppression. His birth was in 1767, at a time when the people of our land were but a body of dependent colonists, scarcely more than two millions in number, scattered along an immense coast, with no army, or navy, or union; and exposed to the attempts of England to control America, by the aid of military force. His boyhood grew up in the midst of the contest with Great Britain. The first great political truth that reached his heart, was that all men are free and equal; the first great fact that beamed on his understanding, was his country's independence.

The strife, as it increased, came near the shades of his own upland residence. As a boy of thirteen, he witnessed the scenes of horror that accompany civil war; and when but a year older, with an elder brother, he shouldered his musket, and went forth to strike a blow for his country.

Joyous era for America and for humanity! But for him, the orphan boy, the events were full of agony and grief. His father was no more. His oldest brother fell a victim to the war of the revolution; another (his companion in arms) died of wounds received in their joint captivity; his mother went down to the grave a victim to grief and efforts to rescue her sons; and when peace came, he was alone in the world, with no kindred to cherish him, and little inheritance but his own untried powers.

The nation which emancipated itself from British rules organizes itself; the confederation gives way to the constitution: the perfecting of that constitution—that grand event of the thousand years of modern history—is accomplished: America exists as a people, gains unity as a government, and takes its place as a nation, among the powers of the earth.

The next great office to be performed by America, is the taking possession of the wilderness. The magnificent western valley cried out to the civilization of popular power, that it must be occupied by cultivated men.

Behold, then, our orphan hero, sternly earnest, consecrated to humanity from childhood, by sorrow, having neither father, nor mother, nor sister, nor surviving brother, so young, and yet so solitary, and therefore bound the more closely to collective man—behold him elect for his lot to go forth and assist in laying the foundations of society in the great valley of the Mississippi.

At the very time when Washington was pledging his own and future generations to the support of the popular institutions which were to be the light of the human race—at the time when the institutions of the Old World were rocking to their centre, and the mighty fabric that had come down from the middle ages was falling in—the adventurous Jackson, in the radiant glory, and boundless hope and confident intrepidity of twenty-one, plunged into the wilderness, crossed the great mountain-barrier that divides the western waters from the Atlantic, followed the paths of the early hunters and fugitives, and, not content with the nearer neighborhood to his parent State, went still further and further to the west, till he found his home in the most beautiful region on the Cumberland. There, from the first, he was recognised as the great pioneer: under his courage, the coming emigrants were sure to find a shield.

The lovers of adventure began to pour themselves into the territory, whose delicious climate and fertile soil invited the presence of social man. The hunter, with his rifle and axe, attended by his wife and children; the herdsman driving the few cattle that were to multiply as they browsed; the cultivator of the soil—all came to the inviting region.—Wherever the bending mountains opened a pass—wherever the buffaloes and the beasts of the forest had made a trace, these sons of nature, children of humanity, in the highest sentiment of personal freedom, came to occupy the beautiful wilderness whose prairies blossomed every where profusely with wild flowers—whose woods in spring, put to shame by their magnificence, the cultivated gardens of man.

And now that these unlettered fugitives, educated only by the spirit of freedom, destitute of dead letter erudition, but sharing the living ideas of the age, had made their homes in the West—what would follow? Would they degrade themselves to ignorance and infidelity? Would they make the solitudes of the desert excuses for licentiousness? Would the doctrines of freedom lead them to live in unorganized society, destitute of laws and fixed institutions?

At a time when European society was becoming broken in pieces, scattered, and resolved into its elements, a scene ensued in Tennessee, than which, nothing more beautifully grand is recorded in the annals of the race.

These adventurers in the wilderness longed to come together in organized society. The overshadowing genius of their time inspired them with good designs, and filled them with the counsels of wisdom. Dwellers in the forest of the free, bound in the spirit, they came up by their representatives, on foot, on horseback, through the forest, along the streams, by the buffalo traces, by the Indian paths, by the blazed forest avenues, to meet in convention among the mountains at Knoxville, and frame for themselves a constitution. Andrew Jackson was there, the greatest man of them all—modest, bold, determined, demanding nothing for himself, and shrinking from nothing that his heart approved.

The convention came together on the eleventh day of January, 1796, and finished its work on the sixth day of February. How had the wisdom of the Old World vainly tasked itself to frame constitutions that could, at least, be subject of experiment; the men of Tennessee, in less than twenty-five days, perfected a fabric, which, in its essential forms, was to last forever. They came together, full of faith and reverence of love to humanity, of confidence in truth. In the simplicity of wisdom, they framed their constitution, acting under higher influence than they were conscious of—

They wrought in sad sincerity,
Themselves from God they could not free;
They builded better than they knew;
The conscious stones to beauty grew.

In the instrument which they framed, they embodied their faith in God, and in the immortal nature of man. They gave the right of suffrage to every freeman; they vindicated the sanctity of reason, by giving freedom of speech and of the press; they reverenced the voice of God, as it speaks in the soul of man, by asserting the indefeasible right of man to worship the Infinite according to his conscience; they established the freedom and equality of elections; and they demanded from every future legislator a solemn oath "never to consent to any act or thing whatever that shall have even a tendency to lessen the rights of the people."

These majestic lawgivers, wiser than the Solons, and Lycurguses, and Numas of the Old World—these prophetic founders of a State, who embodied in their constitution the sublimest truths of humanity, acted without reference to human praises.

They kept no special record of their doings; they took no pains to vaunt their deeds; and when their work was done, knew not that they had finished one of the sublimest acts ever performed among men. They left no record, as to whose agency was conspicuous, whose eloquence swayed, whose generous will predominated; nor should we know, but for tradition, confirmed by what followed among themselves.

The men of Tennessee were now a people, and they were to send forth a man to stand for them in the Congress of the United States—that avenue to glory—that home of eloquence—that citadel of popular power; and, with one consent, they united in selecting the foremost man among their law-givers—ANDREW JACKSON.

The love of the people of Tennessee followed him to the American Congress; and he had served but a single term, when the State of Tennessee made him one of its representatives in the American Senate, where he sat under the auspices of Jefferson.

Thus, when he was scarcely more than thirty, he had guided the settlement of the wilderness, swayed the deliberation of the people in establishing its fundamental laws; acted as the representative of his organized State, disciplined to a knowledge of the power of the people and the power of the States; the associate of republican statesmen, the friend and companion of Jefferson.

The men who framed the constitution of the United States, many of them, did not know the inmate life and self-persevering energy of their work. They feared that freedom could not endure, and they planned a strong government for its protection.

During his short career in Congress, Jackson showed his quiet, deeply-seated, innate, intuitive faith in human freedom, and in the institutions of freedom. He was ever, by his votes and opinions, found among those who had confidence in humanity; and in the great division of minds, this child of the woodlands, this representative of forest life in the west was found modestly and firmly on the side of freedom. It did not occur to him to doubt the right of man to the free development of his powers; it did not occur to him to place a guardianship over the people; it did not occur to him to seek to give durability to popular institutions, by giving to government a strength independent of popular will.

From the first, he was attached to the fundamental doctrines of popular power, and of the policy that favors it; and although his reverence for Washington surpassed his reverence for any human being, he voted against the address from the House of Representatives to Washington on his retirement, because its language appeared to sanction the financial policy which he believed hostile to republican freedom.

During his period of service in the Senate Jackson was elected major general by the brigadiers and field officers of the militia of Tennessee. Resigning his place in the Senate, he was made judge of the supreme court in law and equity; such was the confidence in his integrity of purpose, his clearness of judgment, and his vigor of will to deal justly among the turbulent who crowded into the new settlement of Tennessee.

Thus, in the short period of nine years, Andrew Jackson was signalized by as many evidences of public esteem as could fall to the lot of man. The poineer of the wilderness, the defender of its stations, he was their lawgiver, the sole representative of a new people in Congress, the representative of the State in the Senate, the highest in military command, the highest in judicial office. He seemed to be recognised as the first in love of liberty, the first in the science of legislation, in judgment, and integrity.

Fond of private life, he would have resigned the judicial office; but the whole country demanded his service. "Nature," they cried, "never designed that your powers of thought and independence of mind should be lost in retirement." But after a few years, relieving himself from the cares of the bench, he gave himself to the activity and the independent life of a husbandman. He carried into retirement the fame of natural intelligence, and was cherished as "a prompt, frank, and ardent soul." His vigour of character constituted him first among all with whom he associated. A private man as he was, his name was familiarly spoken round every hearth-stone in Tennessee. Men loved to discuss his qualities. All discerned his power; and when the vehemence and impetuosity of his nature were observed upon, there were not wanting those who saw, beneath the blazing fires of his genius, the solidity of his judgment.

His hospitable roof sheltered the emigrant and the pioneer; and, as they made their way to their new homes, they filled the mountain sides and valleys with his praise.

Connecting himself, for a season, with a man of business, Jackson soon discerned the misconduct of his associate. It marked his character, that he insisted, himself, on paying every obligation that had been contracted; and, rather than endure the vassalage of debt, he instantly parted with the rich domain which his early enterprise had acquired—with his own mansion—with the fields which he himself had tamed to the plough-share—with the forest whose trees were as familiar to him as his friends—and chose rather to dwell, for a time, in a rude log cabin, in the pride of his inpependence and integrity.

On all great occasions, Jackson's influence was referred to. When Jefferson had acquired for the country the whole of Louisiana, and there seemed some hesitancy, on the part of Spain, to acknowledge our possession, the services of Jackson were solicited by the national administration, and were not called into full exercise, only from the peaceful termination of the incidents that occasioned the summons.

In the long series of aggressions on the freedom of the seas, and the rights of the American flag, Jackson was on the side of his country, and the new maritime code of republicanism. In this inland home, where the roar of the breakers was never heard, and the mariner never seen, he resented the continued aggression on our commerce and on our sailors.

When the continuance of wrong compelled the nation to resort to arms, Jackson, led by the instinctive knowledge of his own greatness, yet with a modesty that would have honored the most sensitive delicacy of nature, confessed his willingness to be employed on the Canada frontier; and it is a fact, that he aspired to the command to which Winchester was appointed. We may ask, what would have been the result, if the command of the northwestern army had, at the opening of the war, been intrusted to a man who, in action, was ever so fortunate, that his vehement will seemed to have made destiny capitulate to his designs?

The path of duty led him in another direction. On the declaration of war, twenty five hundred volunteers had risen at his word to follow his standard; but, by countermanding orders from the seat of government, was without effect.

A new and great danger hung over the West. The Indian tribes were to make one last effort to restore to its solitude, and recover it for savage life. The brave, relentless Shawnees—who, from time immemorial, had strolled from the waters of the Ohio to the rivers of Alabama—were animated by Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet, who spoke to them as with a voice of the Great Spirit, and roused the Creek nation to desperate massacres. Who had not heard of their terrible deeds, when their ruthless cruelty spared neither sex nor age? When the infant and its mother, the planter and his family, who had fled for refuge to the fortress, the garrison that capitulated—all were slain, and not a vestige of defence was left in the country? The cry of the west demanded Jackson for its defender; and though his arm was then fractured by a ball, and hung in a sling, he placed himself at the head of the volunteers of Tennessee, and resolved to terminate forever the hereditary struggle.

Who can tell the horrors of that campaign? Who can paint rightly the obstacles which Jackson overcame—mountains, the scarcity of untenanted forests, winter, the failure of supplies from the settlements, the insubordination of troops, mutiny, menaces of desertion! Who can measure the wonderful power over men, by which his personal prowess and attractive energy drew them in mid-winter from their homes, across mountains and morasses, and through trackless deserts? Who can describe the personal heroism of Jackson, never sparing himself, beyond any of his men, encountering toil and fatigue, sharing every labor of the camp and of the march, foremost in every danger; giving up his horse to the invalid soldier, while he himself waded through the swamps on foot! None equalled him in power of endurance; and the private soldiers, as they found him passing them on the march, exclaimed, "he is as tough as the hickory." "Yes," they cried one to another, "there goes Old Hickory!"

Who can narrate the terrible events of the double battles of Emuckfaw, or the glorious victory of Tohopeka, where the anger of the general against the faltering was more appalling than the war-whoop and the rifle of the savage? Who can rightly conceive the field of Enotochopco, where the general, as he attempted to draw the sword to cut down a flying colonel who was leading a regiment from the field, broke again the arm which was but newly knit together; and, quietly replacing it in the sling, with his commanding voice arrested the flight of the troops, and himself led them back to victory?

In six short months of vehement action, the most terrible Indian war in our annals was brought to a close; the prophets were silenced; the consecrated region of the Creek nation reduced. Through scenes of blood, the avenging hero sought only the path to peace. Thus Alabama, a part of Mississippi, a part of his own Tennessee, and the highway to the Floridas, were his gifts to the Union. These were his trophies.

Genius, as extraordinary as military events can call forth, was summoned into action in this rapid, efficient, and most fortunately conducted war.

Time would fail were I to track our hero down the water courses of Alabama, in the neighborhood of Pensacola. How he longed to plant the eagle of his country on its battlements!

Time would fail, and words be wanting, were I to dwell on the magical influence of his appearance in New Orleans. His presence dissipated gloom and dispelled alarm; at once he changed the aspect of despair into a confidence of security, and a hope of acquiring glory. Every man knows the tale of the heroic, sudden, and yet deliberate daring, which led him, on the night of the twenty-third of December, to precipitate his little army on the foes, in the thick darkness, before they grew familiar with their encampment, scattering dismay through veteran regiments of England, and defeating them, and arresting their progress by a far inferior force.

Who shall recount the counsels of prudence, the kind lingwords of eloquence, that gushed from his lips to cheer his soldiers, his skirmishes and battles, till that eventful morning, when the day at Bunker's Hill had its fulfilment in the glorious battle of New Orleans, and American independence stood before the world in the majesty of victorious power.

These were great deeds for the nation: for himself he did a greater. Had not Jackson been renowned for the vehement impetuosity of his passions, for his defiance of other's authority, and the unbending vigor of his self-will? Behold, the savior of Louisiana, all garlanded with victory, viewing around him the city he had preserved, the maidens and children whom his heroism had protected, stand in the presence of a petty judge, who gratifies his wounded vanity by an abuse of his judicial power. Every breast in the crowded audience heaves with indignation. He, the passionate, the impetuous—he whose power was to be humbled, whose honor questioned, whose laurels tarnished, alone stood sublimely serene; and when the craven judge trembled, and faltered, and dared not proceed, himself, the arraigned one, bade him take courage, and stood by the law even in the moment when the law was made the instrument of insult and wrong on himself—at the moment of his most perfect claim to the highest civic honors.

His country, when it grew to hold many more millions, the generation that then was coming in, has risen up to do homage to the noble heroism of that hour. Woman, whose feeling is always right, did honor from the first to the purity of his heroism. The people of Louisiana, to the latest hour, will cherish his name as their greatest benefactor.

The culture of Jackson's mind had been much promoted by his services and associations in the war. His discipline of himself as the chief in command, his intimate relations with men like Livingston, the wonderful deeds in which he bore a part, all matured his judgment and mellowed his character.

Peace came with its delights; once more the country rushed forward in the development of its powers; once more the arts of industry healed the wounds that war had inflicted; and, from commerce and agriculture and manufactures, wealth gushed abundantly, under the free activity of unrestrained enterprise.

And Jackson returned to his own fields, and his own pursuits, to cherish his plantation, to care for his servants, to look after his stud, to enjoy the affections of the most kind and devoted wife, whom he respected with the gentlest deference, and loved with an almost miraculous tenderness.

And there he stood, like one of the mightiest forest trees of his own West, vigorous and colossal, sending its summit to the skies, and growing on its native soil in wild and inimitable magnificence, careless of beholders.—From all parts of the country he received appeals to his political ambition, and the severe modesty of his well-balanced mind turned them all aside. He was happy in his farm, happy in seclusion, happy in his family, happy within himself.

But the passions of the southern Indians were not allayed by the peace with Great Britain; and foreign emissaries were still among them, to inflame and direct their malignity.—Jackson was called forth by his country to restrain the cruelty of the treacherous and unsparing Seminoles. It was in the train of the events of this war that he placed the American eagle on St. Mark's, and above the ancient towers of St. Augustine. His deeds in that war, of themselves, form a monument to human power, to the celerity of his genius, to the creative fertility of his resources, his intuitive sagacity. As Spain, in his judgment, had committed aggression, he would have emancipated her islands; of the Havana, he caused the reconnoissance to be made; and, with an army of five thousand men, he stood ready to guaranty her redemption from colonial thraldom.

But when peace was restored, and his office was accomplished, his physical strength sunk under the pestilential influence of the climate, and, fast yielding to disease, he was borne in a litter across the swamps of Florida towards his home. It was Jackson's character that he never solicited aid from any one; but he never forgot those who rendered him service in the hour of need. At a time when all around him believed him near his end, his wife hastened to his side; and, by her tenderness and nursing care, her patient assiduity, and the soothing influence of devoted love, withheld him from the grave.

He would have remained quietly at his home in repose, but that he was privately informed his good name was to be attainted by some intended Congressional proceedings; he came, therefore, into the presence of the people's representatives at Washington, only to vindicate his name; and, when that was achieved, he was once more communing with his own thoughts among the groves of the Hermitage.

It was not his own ambition which brought him again to the public view. The affection of Tennessee compelled him to resume a seat on the floor of the American Senate, and, after years of the intensest political strife, Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United State.

Far from advancing his own pretensions, he always kept them back, and had for years repressed the solicitations of his friends to become a candidate. He felt sensibly that he was devoid of scientific culture, and little familiar with letters; and he never obtruded his opinions, or preferred claims to place. But, whenever his opinion was demanded, he was always ready to pronounce it; and whenever his country invoked his services, he did not shrink, even from the station which had been filled by the most cultivated men our nation had produced.

Behold, then, the unlettered man of the West, the nursling of the wilds, the farmer of the Hermitage, little versed in books, unconnected by science with the tradition of the past, raised by the will of the people to the highest pinnacle of honor, to the central post in the civilization of republican freedom, to the station where all the nations of the earth would watch his actions—where his words would vibrate through the civilized world, and his spirit be the moving star to guide the nations. What policy will he pursue? What wisdom will he bring with him from the forest? What rules of duty will he evolve from the oracles of his own mind?

The man of the West came as the inspired prophet of the West: he came as one free from the bonds of hereditary or established customs; he came with no superior but conscience, no oracle but his native judgment; and, true to his origin and his education—true to the conditions and circumstances of his advancement, he valued right more than usage; he reverted from the pressure of established interests to the energy of first principles.

We tread on ashes, where the fire is not yet extinguished; yet not to dwell on his career as President, were to leave out of view the grandest illustrations of his magnanimity.

The legislation of the United States had followed the precedents of the legislation of European monarchies; it was the office of Jackson to lift the country out of the European forms of legislation, and to open to it a career resting on American sentiment and freedom. He would have freedom everywhere—freedom under the restraints of right; freedom of industry, of commerce, of mind, of universal action; freedom, unshackled by restrictive privileges, unrestrained by the thraldom of monopolies.

The unity of his mind and his consistency were without a parallel. With natural dialectics, he developed the political doctrines that suited every emergency, with a precision and a harmony that no theorist could hope to equal. On every subject in politics—I speak but a fact—he was thoroughly and profoundly and immovably radical; and would sit for hours, and in a continued flow of remark make the application of his principles to every question that could arise in legislation, or in the interpretation of the constitution.

His expression of himself was so clear, that his influence pervaded not our land only, but all America and all mankind. They say that, in the physical world, the magnetic fluid is so diffused, that its vibrations are discernible simultaneously in every part of the globe.—So it is with the element of freedom. And as Jackson developed its doctrines from their source in the mind of humanity, the popular sympathy was moved and agitated throughout the world, till his name grew every where to be the symbol of popular power.

Himself the witness of the ruthlessness of savage life, he planned the removal of the Indian tribes beyond the limits of the organized States; and it is the result of his determined policy that the region east of the Mississippi has been transferred to the exclusive possession of cultivated man.

A pupil of the wilderness, his heart was with the pioneers of American life towards the setting sun. No American statesman has ever embraced within his affections a scheme so liberal for the emegrants as that of Jackson. He longed to secure to them, not pre-emption rights only, but more than pre-emtion rights. He longed to invite labor to take possession of the unoccupied fields without money and without price; with no obligations except the perpetual devotion of itself by allegiance to its country. Under the beneficent influence of his opinions, the sons of misfortune, the children of adventure, find their way to the uncultivated West. There in some wilderness glade, or in the thick forest of the fertile plain or where the prairies most sparkle with flowers, they, like the wild bee which sets them the example of industry, may choose their home, mark the extent of their possessions by driving stakes or blazing trees, shelter their log-cabin with boughs and turf, and teach the virgin soil to yield itself to the ploughshare. Theirs shall be the soil, theirs the beautiful farms which they teach to be productive. Come children of sorrow! you on whom the Old World frowns; crowd fearlessly to the forests; plant your homes in confidence, for the country watches over you; your children grows around you as hostages, and the wilderness, at your bidding, surrenders its grandeur of useless luxuriance to the beauty and lovliness of culture. Yet beautiful and lovely as is this scene, it still by far falls short of the ideal which lived in the affections of Jackson. His heart was ever with the pioneer; his policy ever favored the diffusion of independent freeholds throughout the laboring classes of our land. [*To be concluded next week.*]

British Steam Navy.—In a recent debate in the British House of Commons, Sir G. Cockburn made the following statements. The facts which they set forth of the power and efficiency of the steam naval armament of England, are in striking contrast with the very limited extent of the same class of vessels in the Navy of the United States:

"With respect to the position of the machinery in steam vessels, the Admiralty were taking care that in all vessels for the future, the machinery would be placed as low as possible in the hull, and he would venture to say that in that respect, our steamships would be as good as any France possessed. The exposure of their machinery to shots was one to which all steam vessels had been hitherto liable, and they were endeavoring to remedy it as far as they could. He hoped also to have those ships propelled by the screw instead of the paddle. [Hear, hear.] They had but recently adopted the Archimedean screw for the propulsion of ships, and he had no doubt that it would eventually supersede all other methods. [Hear, hear.] Then, if that were the case, and if these improvements were continually in progress, it would be the height of impudence to go on building ships to any great extent.—[Hear, hear.] He believed that our navy was in a most efficient state, and fit to go to war with any foreign power. There were not only the 104 steam vessels in her majesty's navy, but there were also our vast merchant steam navy—with these, in the event of a war, we might defy the world."

Another member of the House of Commons, Mr. Somers, said—

"At this moment we are in possession of a fleet of upwards of 104 sail of steam vessels, out of which number, there are 24 from 1000 to 1800 tons burthen. [Cheers.] All those which are of 1800 tons are capable of carrying their stern guns on the main deck."

Fatal accident.—A fatal and painful accident happend to Henry Somerville, the son of Joseph Arey, Esq., of Fayetteville, on the 7th of July, (Monday last.) He had filled a thick glass cruet with powder, and turned it up to pour some out of it on a coal of fire. The consequence was an explosion of the whole, which stunned him, and wounded him in several places with the fragments of glass. Whether any of it entered the body or not was not satisfactorily ascertained but he expired, after much suffering, about half past 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning last. Aged about 10 years.

Thus three deaths and a calamitous fire have visited this unfortuncate family within the last 6 months.—*North Carolinian.*

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, July 18, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,

OF BLADEN COUNTY.

☞Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

☞Dr. Duncan's *Speech* for sale at this office Price, $2 00 per 100 copies; or 5 cts. for 1 copy.

CORRECTION.—In the communication of our correspondent "D.," which appeared in the last Journal, describing the celebration of the 4th at Smithville, an error, as to the place where the ceremonies were conducted, occurs. It should have been the Methodist Episcopal Church, and not the Episcopal Church, as printed in the communication. The error was typographical.

General McKay's Appointments.

Gen. McKay will address the people

At Kenansville, on Monday, 21st inst.,
" Kinston, on Wednesday, 23d "
" Trenton, on Friday, 25th "
" Jacksonville, on Saturday, 26th "
" Long Creek, on Monday, 28th "

Consequences of Annexation.

Now that this great measure is consummated, we may be permitted to offer a few speculations on the consequences which will naturally flow from the union of the two republics. We mean, however, in the present short article, only to advert to the influence which annexation will have upon our great commercial rival, and, we may add, commercial enemy—Great Britain. Every body who has paid the slightest attention to the rise and progress of this measure, is well aware that England has, from its incipient stages down to the present moment, done every thing in her power to prevent its consummation. Why was this? We might answer generally, that England looks upon the United States as her only great maritime and commercial rival; and that her jealousy of our growing importance would stimulate that overbearing government to throw every impediment she possibly could in the path of our onward progress. There is one specific cause, however, which impelled her to leave "no stone unturned" to prevent Texas annexation. There is one of the products of the Southern States of our confederacy which, during the last thirty years, has entered largely into, and has, to some extent, controled and influenced the commerce of the whole civilized world. The cotton plant of the Southern Atlantic States plays a most important part on the great theatre of commerce. It is destined daily and yearly to become more important. Every year that rolls over our head bears witness to the fact that this article is gradually supplanting almost every other article, which, for centuries past, has been used to cover the nakedness of the great mass of mankind. New markets, too, are almost every year opened up for the consumption of cotton, or rather manufactured cotton. China, for instance, with her two or three hundred millions of inhabitants, has opened an almost inexhaustible market for the cheaper kinds of manufactured cotton goods. But why need we enumerate. Cotton must, and undoubtedly will, constitute, in time, the clothing of a large portion of civilized mankind. England, since the days of Arkwright, has, in a great measure, secured to herself a monopoly of the manufacture of the raw material. The superior energy of her people—the perfection to which she has carried machinery—the genious of her institutions, and the vast control which her maritime greatness has enabled her to exercise over the commerce of the world, has tended to make her sea girt isle the great workshop of the world, particularly in the line about which we have been speaking. She has, for years, and now does, possess a monopoly of the cotton manufacture of the world. This has contributed much to elevate her to the pinicle of power and greatness upon which she now stands. Its preservation is almost essential to her very existence. Her statesmen know and feel this. But if England possesses a monopoly of the manufacture of cotton, we, the United States, enjoy a still more exclusive monopoly of the growing of this great staple. England is well aware that if the tide of wealth has flowed into her lap from all the world, drawn thither by the products of the spinning jenny, so long as the United States preserves within her borders the almost exclusive production of the raw material, the great first cause of this tide of wealth, she (England) must, in a measure, be dependant upon this country for her prosperity. Here, then, is the secret of all her desperate and sleepless endeavors to prevent annexation. It is estimated by those who have travelled over Texas, that in a very few years she will be able to produce nearly a million of bales of the finest cotton in the world annually. Now could England have managed to induce Texas to reject the propositions of the U. States—to remain in a state of *quasi* independence, she would have gained a point for which she would be willing to have paid almost any consideration. Her next step undoubtedly would have been to conclude such a commercial treaty with that infant republic as would have secured to her the virtual control of her future destinies—as would have made her to all intents and purposes a colonial dependency. Had she succeeded in her designs, she would then, in the event of difficulties with this country, have been able to procure a large supply of cotton, so essential to her very existence, from the cotton growing region of of Texas, and she might have snapped her fingers at us. But now that the Rio Del Norte is our Southern boundary line, we comprise within our own limits the cotton growing region of the whole world. We say of the whole world, for the paltry supplies which England receives from the banks of the Nile, from Surat and from South America, are mere drops in the bucket of her consumption. The consequence of this is, that England dreads a war with this country more than with any other power in christendom. Should such an event occur, what would her looms and spindles do? They must fall, never, most likely, to rise again. For should the war continue, even but a few years, manufactures of cotton would spring up with magical rapidity in the other commercial States of the continent of Europe. These States would step in and take the place which England has so long occupied. And it is more than likely, that even after the war had terminated, they would hold the sceptre which fortune had placed in their hands. English sagacity can foresee this; and nothing short of an absolute necessity will induce her to break with the United States. Imperative considerations alone will, under any circumstances, lead her into hostilities with this country. We therefore predict, that the Oregon question will not produce war. England knows that she has every thing to lose and nothing to gain in a contest with America. Her statesmen know that, by force, she *never can* possess one inch of that territory. These are some of the consequences which will flow from annexation. *Let it ever be remembered that it is a purely Democratic measure.*

THAT "THREE COLUMN ARTICLE."

We see that that "three column article" of ours in last week's Journal, has been the parent of another "three column article" in the *Chronicle* of Wednesday last. When we wrote that article we did it more in reply to the misrepresentations, which we understood the few Whigs who are scattered over this district, have been making of Gen. McKay's course as a public man, than to answer the "ten line" paragraphs of the Chronicle. We then, in our own plain way, explained what we conceived to be the doctrines of the Democratic party on the questions to which these paragraphs alluded. As we then stated, these were the principles with which the Democratic party entered into the contest last summer. They were then thoroughly and ably discussed. The people approved of them, and rendered their verdict accordingly.

To the *principles* contained in our article, the Chronicle has not replied. We again refer our readers to that article for a refutation of any thing that the Chronicle has said. The Chronicle introduces the names of a number of Democrats who, he says, have said so and so. Now we have never assumed, nor will we now assume, the office of defender of each individual act of each individual member of the Democratic party, who has figured on the political stage for the last half century. It would occupy more of our space and time than would be agreeable to our readers.—We will only ask the Chronicle this one question. That paper says that, by this time New Hanover county would have received the sum of $65,000 had Mr. Clay's land bill been carried into effect. Suppose she had, would not the vacuum created in the treasury, by taking this sum from it, have to be filled up from some quarter? Where would the money come from to replace this amount? From the clouds? or from the pockets of the people of New-Hanover? But all these matters have been gone over so often, and have been so clearly decided by the people, that it would be imposing on the good nature of our readers to reiterate again what we have already said.

"There is even a fair chance of his Election."

Thus speaks the *Newbernian*, of Mr. Meares. We wonder what particular spite the Whig papers can have against Mr. Meares, to be poking their fun at him in this way. It's bad enough to be toiling and moiling through the country, making stump speeches for the party, without being ridiculed in this style, by his friends.

In mercy, forbear, Mr. Newbernian.—*You know*, as well as we do, that there's about as much "chance" for Mr. Meares to be elected in this district, as there is for a certain animal, under certain circumstances, in fly time.

FIGURING.

The *Chronicle* seems to be somewhat of an adept at figuring, we should like it to figure up what part of the $1400,000, which this State received from the federal treasury, has gone to educate the children of North Carolina, and what part of it has been sunk in Railroads? Will the *Chronicle* figure this out?

MR. McDUFFIE.

This gentleman said in a letter which he wrote to the Corn-law League in England, some time ago, "I habitually look upon the prosperity of Manchester, with as much interest and gratification as I do upon that of Charleston or New York, and much more than I do upon that of Boston." The Whigs make a great handle of this. They say the sentiment is unpatriotic. Why did Mr. McDuffie use these expressions? Because, under the unjust operations of the protective Tariff, Boston's prosperity is ensured at the sacrifice of the Southern people, and the prosperity of Manchester, because that city consumes so large an amount of our great staple, cotton, is a sure indication of our own prosperity. What wonder is it, that a Southern man cannot look with much complacency on the wealth and luxury of Boston, when he knows and feels that that prosperity is based upon the ruins of his own section of the Union. The *prosperity* of Manchester, under a fair and equal Tariff, would be an index of the prosperity of our section of the Union, whereas the costly dwellings and the pampered luxuries of Boston, as things now go on, are presumptive evidences of our adversity.

Another Duel.

We learn from the Tarborough Press of Wednesday last, that Henry S. Clark, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 8th District, has challenged the Editor of the North State Whig. The cause of the challenge is said to be scurrilous articles which have appeared in that paper, reflecting on Mr. Clark's character. We learn from a private source, that the meeting was to have taken place on yesterday, in the vicinity of Baltimore. We have seen nothing of the affair in the Baltimore papers.

BANCROFT'S ORATION.

We publish this week, a portion of Mr. Bancroft's Eulogy on the life and character of Andrew Jackson, delivered in Washington City. Of all the Orations which we have read on this occasion, we think this of Mr. Bancroft's decidedly the best. The picture he draws is one whose beauty must strike every one. Next week we shall give the remainder. We think, in republishing this address, we are doing better for our readers than by giving them any thing else which we find in our exchanges.

Post Office Department.

Week before last, we said something about the inconvenience which we feared would arise to our friends in the country, under the operation of the late Act of Congress, reducing the rates of postage, taking away the franking privilege from deputy Postmasters, &c. From the Washington Union, of the 10th inst., we see that Cave Johnson, the Post-master General, has consulted the Attorney General, Mr. Mason, as to whether he has power to apply the appropriations made at the last session of Congress, to meet any deficiency in the revenues of the Department which may arise, in consequence of the reduction in the rates of postage, which that Act provides for. In the bill, as originally reported by the Committee, if we remember rightly, there was a clause appropriating seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of the treasury, to meet any defiet in the receipts Subsequently, it was provided that the Post-master General might draw on the treasury, for any amount, up to four and a half millions. This was the amount which it was estimated would defray the expenses of the Department, for the now current year. But the question was, had the Post-master General the right to apply any of this appropriation towards increasing the pay of the deputy Post-masters, when, in his judgment, he thought the compensation allowed them under the Act of March '45, was inadequate. The Attorney General gives it as his opinion, that the Post-master General has the right. Mr. Johnson was of this opinion himself, but it was his duty to consult with the legal officer of the administration. They have agreed, and the Post-master General has ordered that the deputy Postmasters be paid the same compensation which they received during the last year. Now what we want to know, is, does this order of Mr. Johnson embrace the franking privilege. This was quite a material item in the compensation of a great many of the small country offices. How will the Post-master General ascertain what part of the compensation this item was? Or does he intend to make up for the loss of it? At any rate, we are glad to see that the Post-master General has done so much. We hope that none of our country friends, the Postmasters, will resign, as we feel confident Mr. Johnson will do all in his power to remedy the evils of which we spoke in a former article.

The Spirit of the Northern DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of New Hampshire have ever stood by the country and its honor, in the hour of need. The following resolutions which we had clipped out of one of our exchanges last week, but could not give them to our readers then, for the want of room, were adopted by the House of Representatives on the 1st inst., by a vote of 120 to 65. They breathe the spirit which should animate every American bosom.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in general court convened, That our national government, warned by the over-reaching policy and deep duplicity of Great Britain in relation to the northeastern boundary, should assert and maintain our rights to the territory of Oregon to the 54th degree of north latitude.

Resolved, That concession, harmony, and forbearance, under repeated and long-continued injuries, cease to be national virtues; and that our government will best represent the national spirit, by entering into no compromise with tyranny, and by submitting to no national wrong.

Resolved, That the interference of England to prevent the peaceful annexation of Texas to the Union, is a measure as unprecedented and unjustifiable as insulting to this republic, and requires speedy explanation by the British ministry.

Resolved, That the interference of the United States to avert from any portion of the people of this continent, or the world, the miseries of British colonial servitude, would be abundantly justified by the acts of that government.

Resolved, That the recent developments of the intrigues of the British government with those of Mexico and Texas, to defeat the policy of this nation, in relation to the annexation of Texas, demonstrate the sagacity, wisdom, and patriotism of such of our statesmen as, by their efforts, brought this great measure to a triumphant consummation.

Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to furnish copies of the foregoing resolutions to the legislatures of the several States, and to our senators and representatives in Congress.

From the New Orleans Picayune, July 8th.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the steamship McKim, Capt. Philips, we have Galveston dates to the 3d inst.

Every thing was quiet in Texas. One of our correspondents, writing from Houston under date of the 2d inst., says: "Every thing is going on beautifully—Congress, Convention, crops, health, &c., and every body is in the finest spirits. The prospects ahead are certainly bright for this little country."

We regret to see that President Jones has vetod the bill passed by both houses of Congress reinstating Com. Moore in his rank in the navy. It may be recollected that Houston, to gratify a pitiful spite, set aside the finding of the Court Martial which first tried and acquitted this officer, and inasmuch as he, H., played into Jones' hand and assisted to elevate him to the Presidency, the latter must needs repay him by this petty act of hostility against one who never found favor in the former President's eye—for no other cause, that we could see, than that he was fearful there might be somebody in Texas besides himself. Many of the editors in Texas are justly indignant at this act of Jones, looking upon it as one of rank injustice. Both houses of Congress introduced resolutions approving of the conduct of Com. Moore while in command of the navy. In the House of Representatives, Gen. McLeod offered the following:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, That it is the opinion of this body that the trial of Post Captain E. W. Moore, under a Joint Resolution, approved Februrary 5th, 1844, by the Special Court Martial convened under that Resolution, and the finding of said court fully entitles Post Captain E. W. Moore to continue in his position as Commander of the Navy of this Republic.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Smith, of Fannin:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas are justly due to Com. E. W. Moore, and those under his command in the service of the Navy of said Republic.

In the Senate Mr. McCreary introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, by the Senate, That it is the opinion of this body that the trial of Post Captain E. W. Moore, under a Joint Resolution of the Congress of this Republic, approved Februry 5th, 1844, by the Special Court Martial convened under said resolution, was final and conclusive.

State of the Police in Mexico.

We see it stated in some of the newspapers, that the Mexican robbers treated the representatives of Great Britain and the United States with unbecoming severity; that they left the renowned British captain standing in his shirt, and gave our minister a thrashing into the bargain.

The story does the "gentleman of the road" some injustice. Paul Clifford has given to the "minions of the moon," universally, the character of courtly gentlemen; and nowhere do they deserve their good name more than in Mexico. Governor Shannon himself has favored us with a pleasant account of his road-side interview with them, and assures us that their conduct towards himself was marked by that characteristic politeness and propriety, for which they enjoy such well-deserved celebrity.

The governor had the luck to be robbed, both on his way to the capitol, and on his return from it. It was the last scene of the drama, which gave rise to the ludicrous mistake of the Picayune.

The scene of his interview with them, was some leagues east of the city of Puebla, where the road, not wide enough for two coaches to pass, runs for a quarter of a mile through a barranca, or ravine, cut like a canal with perpendicular sides. The stage was accompanied by an escort, furnished him by the Mexican government. But a few moments before they entered the ravine, the captain of the escort rode up, and informed him that he had passed the haunts of the robbers, and was no longer in any danger from them; and having received the customary "*gratification*," retired. From what immediately after took place, there is every reason to suspect a full understanding and a collusion between the guards and the robbers. Five minutes afterwards, while the travelers were still congratulating each other upon having passed through all the dangers of the road unscathed, the stage suddenly stopped in the middle of the ravine, and seven or eight big muzzled carbines at once enlightened them as to the treachery of their escort, and reminded them of the mutability of ounces from the purses of travelers to the pockets of the road-side gentry. They were politely invited to a conference on foot, and, making a merit of necessity, descended from the stage with as good a grace as possible. The ceremony of searching trunks and "handing over" then began. While it lasted, Gov. Shannon had an opportunity of observing the tactics of his new acquaintances. Around the stage were fourteen in number, all masked and well armed, each with a carbine, a long knife, a sword, and pistols suspended in belts around the waist. Seven remained on horseback, with carbines levelled, ready for action in case of resistance. The others dismounted, to search for and select the booty. In the distance were some fifteen or twenty others, stationed as sentinels. The search was conducted with great order and decorum, and accompanied with all the politest phrases of the Spanish language. When it was over, having duly admired Gov. Shannon's dress-sword, and expressed their approbation to its workmanship, they returned it to him; together with his papers. Then, with many apologies for the detention they had caused him, they took their leave; not, however until they had asked for him the blessing of God, and invoked in his behalf the protecting of the Blessed Virgin, "*our Lady of Guadalupe.*"

Another more amusing scene took place immediately afterwards. They had parted with the first set of banditti but a few moments, when another set appeared in the road. The conductor of the stage, however, continued to drive on addressing them, *en passant*, with inexpressible *naivete* and mirth in his manner, telling them that, unfortunately, they were rather too late; that the work had been already done to their hand; the robbery just over, the market spoiled, and the goods rifled.

Gov. Shannon lost, probably, on both expe-

ditions, in money, clothes, &c., to the amount of $500 or $600.

These honourable evidences of the fine police which prevails on the high-road between Vera Cruz and the capitol is a nople exposition of the police, good order and strength of the government of Mexico. One would think that there would be much better employed in ridding their own highways from their domestic enemies, than in sending troops to invade Texas; and that in case of a war the United States would be in no great danger of a government which is too weak to protect its own people and strangers from an enemy that infests the environs of its capitol.

Washington Union.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

BRITISH CONSISTENCY.

However strenuously Great Britain may have exerted herself to interfere with our policy and prevent the annexation of Texas, it seems that she has had no scruples in making appropriation to herself of rich and valuable countries. While her great intriguer, Capt. Elliott, who turns out to be the identical "man in the white hat," a creature as mysterious as the celebrated "man with the iron mask," was floating from Texas to Mexico, in the absurd hope of defeating annexation; that grasping nation, and arrogant "Mistress of the Seas," fertile in resources, has had other intriguers in different portions of the world, successfully engaged in promoting annexation *for her own benefit*. In the proceedings of the British Parliament, we see that Mr. Chas. Buller made an able speech, and characterized "*the annexation of New Zealand*" as a work congenial with the British national temperament and character, and urgently imposed upon Great Britain by the conditions of its natural existence, of which the objects are, "to *extend the employment of our shipping and our seamen—to secure new sources* of *supply* for the raw materials of our manufactures, and open *markets independent of the policy of other nations*—to provide tha destitute with a home, where honest labor may insure a subsistence; to augment the influence of the British name, and to spread over the *farthest ends of the earth*, our language, our arts, and our institutions."

It is all right in Great Britain to aggrandize herself by the annexation of these Islands, of such vast commercial and political importance, and so full of beauty, productiveness, and salubrity; it is, on her part, most honorable and proper, to extend her power over the most distant portions of the earth, and to plant her heavy foot upon those islands, by means of simple colonization. All this is noble and just in Great Britain. But when the U. States welcome to her Union, a Republic of kindred character—one that has been declared independent by Great Britain and other great nations, and is necessary to us, in order to check the invasion of foreign influence and ambition—then the tune is changed. Our people are represented as stimulated by a wild and lawless spirit of self-aggrandizement; Great Britain arrogantly interferes, throws into the question her most finished intriguer, and actually humbugs our oldest ally, France, into a support of British policy. England may, if she choose, annex New Zealand, or even Patagonia, the land of Giants, as we learn by the last accounts; we shall not interfere. Upon the same principle, we expect her to act towards us. She has made a ridiculous failure in her late diplomacy—and we trust that she has become nauseated with the whole Texas question. We can scarcely believe, that she will take the responsibility of tampering with our rights in Texas, now so near completion.

Tolerably Severe.

We find the following letter in one of the late Irish papers. The "*Molly Maguires*" are a secret band, something like the "*Barn Burners*," whose midnight depredations bring reproach upon the Irish people. O'Connell, and the other leaders of the Repeal movement, have done all they could, to suppress such lawless associations, and have, in a great measure, succeeded. It would seem, however, that their remonstrances have been without effect upon the "*Molly Maguires*." *Tom Steele*, Dan's first lieutenant, in all such matters, addresses these graceless devils, in the following laconic epistle. We would call the language tolerably plain chatting, on this side the water, and we give it to our readers as a specimen of the style in which they do such things in "ould Ireland:"

TO THE MOLLY MAGUIRES OF THE COUNTIES OF LEITRIM, CAVAN, &c.

"The gallows does for those that do ill."—Shakspeare.

Conciliation Hall, June 4, 1845.

You miscreant traitors to Ireland. O'Connell, the father of your country, whose sublime principle of national regeneration, and Repealing the infernal Act of Union, is, that "The Man who Commits a Crime gives Strength to the Enemy," last winter sent me among you in the discharge of my duty as his Head Pacificator of Ireland.

O'Connell did his duty, your sanctioned Catholic clergy gave you pastoral counsel, and you reformed for a while; but you have taken the advice of midnight villains and relapsed; you are again engaged in crime and blood, and are strengthening the hands of the enemies of your long suffering country.

You follow the exampie of the Rockites and the Whitefeet; the former got for Ireland the insurrection act, and the latter, the coercion bill.

You traitorous wretches who now follow their example, you villeins, lost to every sense of duty, I did all I could while I was among you to save you from destruction, by turning you from your evil courses, but I find, in affliction of spirit, that my efforts were in vain.

The military and police are now going among you incendiaries, (who will soon sell your blood,) and since you reject the gentle and balmy counsel of your country's almost sanctified benefactor and Father, and the solemn adjurations of your clergy from their altars, I now proclaim to you that you will be speedily taught by the stern and bitter advice of the prison, and hard labor on the treadmill—by the lesson of a voyage in the convict ship, perhaps to Norfolk Island, which I have so often described to you, where you will be worked chained together in gangs, and without wages, under a burning sun, and the whip of the merciless overseer.

You will be taught by the bayonets of the policemen, and the cracking of your necks by the hangmen on the gallows!

You outcast traitors, who give strength to Ireland's enemies, your country disclaims you—I abhor you.

Thomas Steele,
O'Connell's Head Pacificator, and Head Repeal Warden of Ireland.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A TAR IN TROUBLE.

While in the office of Recorder Genois yesterday, a police officer, big with brief authority, entered, leading a "son of Neptune," who looked as dispirited as if he had been cast among the unfriendly savages of Friendly Islands.

The police officer said something *sotto voce* to the Recorder—a rather pretty young woman, with dimpled cheeks, who sat within the railing, made a pantomimic motion to the old woman with wrinkled cheek who was by her side—the sailor looked imploringly at the dimple cheeks, gave a hitch with his sinister hand to his pantaloons, and expectorated a portion of the juice of the tobacco quid from his mouth. "Poor fellow," he seemed to say, "Here I am like a bark driven on the breakers, without compass or chart; I hung out my flag of distress, but instead of that trim & well beloved craft (dimple cheeks,) coming to my assistance, she sent that piratical looking cruiser (the police officer) to haul me into harbor."

"John Connor," said the Recorder.

"Aye, aye, your honor," said John, advancing up to the desk of that functionary in a rocking, walking-the-deck kind of gait. John at that moment appeared every inch a sailor. His trowsers were blue, and of conspicuous width at the extremities; his jacket was of like color, and cloth, and was plentifully supplied with pearl studs; his black silk handkerchief was loosely tied in a swivel knot, and the collar of his check shirt was spread out over his shoulder.

"Connor," said the Recorder, "this woman here, Ann Hays, says you have been to her house, and threatened to commit murder.—What have you to say to the charge?"

"Why, Lord love your honor," said Connor, again ejecting a quantity of tobacco juice, and twirling his little glazed hat around on his thumb, "why, Lord love your honor, Ann is the little 'painter' that I got hitched on to my bows in Boston, four years ago. Murder her! I'd as soon stove in the bulwarks of my own existence."

Ann Hays.—"Well, your honor, I'm afraid of my life of him."

"Ah, Nancy! Nancy!" said John drawing the cuff of his jacket across his right eye, and wiping away a tear that stood in the corner—"Ah, Nancy! I have encountered many a breeze since I left four years ago in Boston, but this *blow* does more injury to the rigging of my heart than all I have yet to contend with, to be led into shoal water by the false lights of the enemy is bad, but to be deserted and disowned by a craft that one took in convoy with him for life, is a little too much for the timbers of my constitution—it is, Nancy."

Recorder—"This language is too figurative—too technical for me. Can't you speak, Connor, in a manner in which I can better understand you."

Connor—"Certainly, your honor. Then keeping right ahead, without making a tack either to windward or to leeward, I will read over the logbook of my life, as I have it in my memory, since first I hailed Nancy. As I said before, your honor, we got braced in Boston, about four years ago. A chaplain, I forget his name, but here's his certificate"—produces a certificate of their marriage—"made it *all taut*, and I felt as happy as if I was sailing before a three month's trade wind. I unfortunately got on a spree and put to sea—first in the S. ship Ohio, and then in the frigate Columbia. During my cruise I never forgot my Nancy, and many a time in the silent watches of the night, I used to look aloft, and fancy I could see her pretty dimpled cheeks and bright eyes smiling on me among the stars; and often did I fancy, as the wind sung through the rigging, that I heard her sweet voice say,

"I'm true to you still—true as the compass to its point, Jack Connor."

"But it has'nt been so, your honor; for when I came home with my pay in my pocket, to throw into her apron, I found she had hauled in her anchor and put to sea with a lubber, who knows nothing about anything, except boiling duff and making chowder. Oh, sir, it has shivered the timbers of Jack Connor, and never, never more, does he expect to see his sails filled again with the winds of domestic content"

Here Jack applied the cuff of his blue jacket to his eyes again, and "mopped up," as it were, the tears as they sprung out one after another.

Nancy then undertook to tell her story in her own way; from all of which, we learned that they had been married in Boston as Jack said; Jack ran off to sea, and she ran off to New Orleans with a French *cuisinier*, under whose "protection" she now is and wishes to remain.

Jack remains in the calaboose till he "ships" or finds some one to go security that he will keep the peace. The moral atmosphere that surrounds him at the present time, looks decidedly squally.

Sad Accident.—Captain Wm. Edwards, of Chatham county, near Emmerson's, had his foot torn off by a thrashing machine, on the 5th inst. The leg has since been amputated just below the knee, by Drs. Garrett and Hanner.—*North Carolinian.*

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—July 12.

BACON,		5½ a	10
COTTON—(Liv'pool classi'n.)			
Inferior and Ordinary,	6	a	6½
Middling a middling fair,	6¾	a	7½
Fair a fully fair,	7⅞	a	7⅞
Choice,	—	a	—
GRAIN, Corn,	47	a	50
Oats, Maryland,	28	a	29
" Virginia,	27	a	28
Peas,	79	a	80
LARD,	9	a	9¼
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Wilmington,	1 25	a	1 50
Turpentine, soft,		a	
Rosin,		a	
Spirits Turpentine,	45	a	48
Varnish,	23	a	25
RICE—			
Ordinary to fair,	3 00	a	3 12½
Good and prime,	3 12½	a	3 50
Choice,	—	a	—

Cotton.—The receipts since our last reach 2633 bales, and the sales in the same time 1009 bales. A few bales Georgia long Cotton have been sold at prices ranging from 17 to 30c. per pound.

Rice.—We have no change to notice in prices, and would refer to our quotations for the value of the article. We would remark, however, that the demand continues limited, and confined almost exclusively to small purchases for coastwise shipment. The sales of the week reach some 600 tierces, against the receipt in the same time of 1039 tcs. The sales are 160 at $3¼, 316 at 3⅜, and 100 tcs., at $3½ per cwt.

Rough Rice.—There has been no arrivals of Rough Rice during the week just closed, and we have consequently no sales to report.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn during the week have been 1200 bushels No. Ca., and 2000 bushels common Baltimore, which have changed hands, the former at 48c. and the latter at 47c. per bushel. There has been an additional arrival of a cargo of North Carolina, about 3000 bushels, which, as it was disposed of to arrive, the terms have not transpired. Prices, however, are on the advance, and we now quote 47 a 50c., as a fair index of the state of the market, but must remark, at the same time, that parcels of superior quality would bring something above our outside figure. There has been some demand for Corn, during the week, and between 8 and 10,000 bushels have been sent into the interior. Some 1500 bushels Peas have been received since our last, which were taken by a dealer within the range of our quotations. No Oats have come to hand this week, and present quotations are therefore nominal.

Bacon and Lard.—The transactions of the week in both articles have been on a very limited scale Some 50 hhds. of Shoulders and Sides have been sold within the range of our figures; and 300 pieces Baltimore sides brought 7c. There was a sale of Western Lard, at prices not made public; but our present quotations will give a fair market value for the article.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

NEW YORK MARKET—July 12.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$3 00	a	
" North county "	2 75	a	2 87½
Washington and Newbern,		a	3 00
Rosin,	54	a	70
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	36	a	38
Tar,	1 87½	a	2 12½
Rice,	3 12½	a	4 00
Cotton	6	a	10

Cotton.—The market has become less active, and closes with rather a dull appearance; the sales made, however, have been at full rates.

Naval Stores.—The quantity of Turpentine coming, is not large for the season, but the demand being light, a considerable part of the recent receipts remains unsold. We understand that some Newbern has been sold at $3 00 per bbl., which is a reduction on this description—and the same price at which the last sales of Washington were made for 280 lbs. There has been recently more demand for Rosin, for export, and we notice further sales of 1700 bbls. Wilmington, at 70; 200 Newbern, 58, delivered; and 550 Washington, afloat, 54 cents, cash. Of Spirits Turpentine, there have been sales of 300 casks southern, on private terms; 50 at 36, cash; and in lots, at previous prices. The stock is now light. Selected Tar may be quoted $2 a $2,12½, but little demand.

Rice.—The transactions have been very moderate, embracing about 260 tcs., at $3,56½ a $4,00, cash; holders are very firm, and show no disposition to recede in prices.

MARRIED,

In Wayne county, on the 25th ult., Rev. Wm. Vernon, of Brunswick, to Miss Martha A., daughter of B. H. Harrell, Esq.

DIED,

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst., of a disease of long standing Mr. Doyle O'Hanlon, of Fayetteville, well known as having been for many years engaged with indomitable spirit and energy, in steam navigation on the Cape Fear river. He has left behind a numerous family, and a large circle of warmly attached friends.

In Craven county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Cassandra E. Benners, wife of Jno. N. Benners, Esq., in the 19th year of her age.

In New Orleans, on the 20th ult., Mr. John Cameron, aged 25 years, a native of Fayetteville.

[communicated.]

In Sampson county, on the 12th ult., at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. Ann Sellers, wife of Col. John Sellers, of Sampson county.

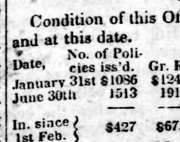
Seldom have we been called upon to record an event of a more sad and melancholy nature, than the death of this highly asteemed and excellent lady. Such a dispensation, is at any time deeply afflictive to the family, relatives, and friends, who are left to mourn their loss. In her departure, however, not only a fond husband and two orphan children, but a whole community, have sustained an irreparable loss. In the circumstances of her departure, however, there is every possible alleviation to the grief of her family and friends. Her character was one of more than ordinary excellence. In her was happily blended a rare assemblage of all those amiable qualities which adorn the life and conduct of her sex, in every relationship of life.—She was kind to her friends, hopitable to strangers, charitable to the poor and afflicted of her neighborhood, forbearing to her domestics, and ever ready to do good to all, as she had opportunity. All therefore, who knew her, will unite their regrets and sympathies in deploring her premature death. But one excellence which displayed itself with pre-eminent lustre in the life of this lady, and without which, all others would prove unavailing, was her uniform, consistent, and exemplary Christian deportment. She had been for years a member of the Presbyterian Church at Shiloh, and always furnished the brightest assurances, that her's was the religion of the heart. In a conversation with a friend, in the first stages of her sickness, whilst her mental faculties were yet unclouded, she gave evidences of perfect resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, and placed her entire confidence in the Saviour, and in what he did and suffered, as the foundation of her hopes for a glorious and blessed immortality, beyond the grave. All therefore, who were acquainted with her in general, and especially her Christian character, may rest in the most unwavering assurance, that what is their loss is her eternal gain. That she has only exchanged her place in the church militant, to mingle in the employments and praises of the church triumphant. That with her, the turmoils of life are forever past, as her happy spirit, borne upon the wings of faith, has ascended to unite with the general assembly and church of the first born, and to hear that welcome plaudit, well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;
He gave thee and took thee, and soon will restore thee,
Where death has no sting, since the Saviour has died."

To her afflicted family and friends, and to the little church of which she was a member and a bright ornament, we would say, weep not as those who have no hope, but prepare to re join her in the realms of endless bliss, where parting shall be no more. A Witness of the above Scene.

Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer, are requested to copy.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.



The subscriber offers for sale the valuable plantation on which he now resides. The plantation is situated on the west side of the N. E. river, about one mile below South Washington, and contains about 686 acres. It contains both Turpentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses on the place. This tract of land lies between the rail road and the river, and its farthest point is not more than two and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER.

South Washington, New Hanover co., N. C., July 4, '45. 42-2m

CANDIDATES.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Districts.	Demo. Ticket.	Federal Ticket.
1st.	No opposition.	Thos. L. Clingman,
2d.	Charles Fisher,	Dan'l M. Barringer,
3d.	David S. Reid,	A. B. McMillan,
4th.	No oppposition	Jonathan Worth, / Alfred Dockery,
5th.	Jas C. Dobbin,	Jno. H. Haughton,
6th.	Jas. J. McKay,	Thos. D. Meares,
7th.	J. R. J. Daniel,	Dr. Rob't C. Bond,
8th.	Henry S. Clark,	Rich'd S. Donnell,
9th.	Asa Biggs,	David Outlaw.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERKSHIP.

To the Freemen and Voters OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Gentlemen and Fellow-citizens:—

As the election of Superior Court Clerk is near at hand, and it is impossible for me to attend at all the muster grounds, on the regular days of muster, I adopt this method of announcing to you that I am a candidate for that office; and if elected, gentlemen, I pledge my word ever to be found ready to wait on any person who may have business with me, endeavoring at all times to dischasge the duties of the office to the best of my skill and ability.

WM. T. J. VANN.

July 5th, 1845. 43-te

We are authorized to announce Owen Alderman, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk.

COUNTY COURT CLERKSHIP.

We are authorised to announce L. H. Marsteller, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

July 11—brig John H Stephens, Hall, Bermuda, to Russell & Gammell.

12—schr Alaric, Rodicks, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

At Quarantine, brig Attakapas, Sartelle, Havana, to Russell & Gammell.

13—schr James, Barron, Charleston, to E Dickinson.

12—sloop Increase, ——, Shallotte, turpentine, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

July 11—schr Patmos, Townsend, Philadelphia, by Brown & DeRosset.

12—schr Jerome, McIver, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

schr Walter Merchant, Deming, Baltimore, by Brown & DeRosset.

1f—schr Eddington, Nelson, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

schr. James, Barron, Richmond, Va, by E Dickinson.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscillaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children.) French Mustard, &c., with the following

PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

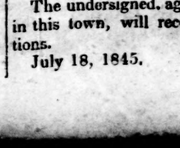
A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

New Butchering ESTABLISHMENT.



THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the **Butchering Business** in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c.,

constantly on hand every morning, at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any other person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.

July 18th, 1845. 44-tf

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124,687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

Samuel Hannay, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

Daily Expected

In schr. Little John, from Plymouth.

50 BBLS. whole Herrings,
7 " Roe do.
30 half bbls. do.
1100 W. O. barrel Staves,
1400 Shingles. For sale by
July 18, '45.] BATTLE & COOKE.

THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against giving credit to his wife PAULINE, who has separated herself from him without any justifiable cause, as he does not intend hereafter to be responsible for any contracts or purchases she may make. W. DESTRAC.

July 8, (11) 1845. 43-4t

Ready-Made Clothing.

AN Invoice of Massachusetts Ready-made Clothing, consisting of the following articles, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, Agt's.

308 Pairs summer Pantaloons, assorted patterns,
28 Fancy Vests, 17 summer Coats,
30 pieces cotton Cloth. July 11.

BROWN & DEROSSET OFFER FOR SALE,

264 BBLS. N. O. clarified Molasses,
100 do. " sugar House do
75 HHDS. Cuba bright retailing do
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do. N. Orleans "
12 barrels Porto Rico "
250 Bags Coffee; Cuba, Rio and Laguira,
8000 pounds N. C. Bacon, assorted,
50 HHDS. Western Sides, of prime quality,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
75 " Prime do
30 kegs N. C. Lard,
10 BBLS. " do
175 Kegs and Jars prime Butter,
150 BBLS. Superfine Flour,
15 half bbls. Canal Flour,
350 BUSHELS Maryland Oats,
15 bbls. American Gin,
120 " Baltimore and Philadelphia Whiskey,
100 BBLS. Apple Brandy,
3 " San Lucar Wine,
1 BBL. Scuppernong do
20,000 Spanish Cigars—various brands,
50 CASKS fresh beat Rice,
40 bbls. purified Lard Oil,
do refined Whale do
15 30 boxes Adamantine Candles,
20 half bbls. / 35 boxes } Scotch Snuff—in bladders,
50 BOXES manufactured Tobacco—various kinds,
200 GRINDSTONES—assorted,
350 kegs Dupont's Powder—assort'd,
10 BALES Rockfish 4-4 Shirting,
10,000 R. O. hhd. Staves—dressed.
July 11, 1845. 43-tf

Just Received at the OLD STAND DRUG STORE,

Corner of Front and Market-streets,

A LOT of the best Sweedish Leeches,
80 kegs superior White Lead,
Sands' Sarsaparilla and Tetter Remedy,
Indian and Swaim's Panacea and Cheeseman's Balsam,
A fresh lot of Peters', Lees', Leidy's and Moffat's Pills,
Dr. Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry, &c.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dr. Gideon B. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup, an excellent remedy for that disease. He has also obtained the general agency for the sale of Spencer's Vegetable Pills. The genuine article can only be had here, as there is no other Agent in this state. Country Merchants supplied at Manufacturer's prices. He is weekly receiving additions to his stock of Medicines, and has now as full and complete an assortment as can be found at any other house in the state, which will be sold to Physicians and Country Merchants at the lowest prices and on liberal credit.

Best Havannah Segars, at wholesale or retail.

July 11th, 1845. WM. SHAW.

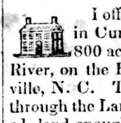
Taken up and committed

to the jail of Duplin county, a negro boy who says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to Montgomery H. McCullough, of Beaufort county, N. C. He had on when committed, a pair of twilled striped cotton pantaloons and cotton fusting round jacket, and old round top white wool hat. He is supposed to be about 25 years of age. The owner of said runaway is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.

Kenansville, July 5th, 1845. 43-3t

NOTICE.



I offer for sale a valuable tract of Land, in Cumberland county, containing about 800 acres, immediately on the Cape Fear River, on the East side, 11 miles below Fayetteville, N. C. There is a good Mill stream running through the Land. On the premises, there is cleared land enough to make 200 barrels of corn, the largest part being River low lands; and the back woods is well timbered, sufficient to cut three tasks of turpentine boxes. For further particulars, apply to Maj. John S. Gilmore, at Fayetteville, or to myself, at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C.

July 11th, 1845. [43-6t] H. SULLIVAN.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, Ag'ts.

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

Kinney's Shingle Machine

WILL arrive in Wilmington, by return of this week's freight train of cars, and will be exhibited in front of the new Custom House. Those who are interested in getting Shingles, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

July 11, 1845.] A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, a small BLANK BOOK, containing an account of upwards of $1300; also a blank form of Matrimony. I will give $5,00 for said book. It can be no benefit to any person but myself. D. HARRELL.

So. Washington, N. Hanover co., July 11, 1845. 43-3t

Received

PER Schr. Jonas Smith, from New York, and for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, Agt's.,

10 BBLS. Canal Flour,
20 half bbls. do
6 boxes prime Cheese,
1 box Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,
1 bbl crushed do. do
1 hhd. Porto Rico do.
1 do. New Orleans do.
10 boxes Soap 4 half bbls. Outcatt's Snuff,
3 bbls. Butter Crackers, 3 bbls. Sugar Crackers,
3 bbls. and 10 boxes Soda Biscuit,
"Lord Byron," "Justo Sang," and "J. Reux" Cigars; Roll Brimstone, Sulpher, Copperas, Straw Paper, boxes ground Pepper, &c. &c.

July 11th.

☞ *Blanks for sale at this office.*

A CARD.

AS MRS. COOKE intends remaining in Wilmington, she would respectfully inform her friends and the citizens, that she will continue to give instructions in Music through the summer, at her residence on Fourth-street. July 11-43-3t

Washington Temperance SOCIETY.

AN AMENDMENT to the Constitution of this society having been offered, so as to make the Pledge read different, and such amendment having been approved, Notice is hereby given to the members of said society, that the same will be acted on at the regular meeting of the society to be held at the Masonic Hall, on Friday, the 25th July, at 8 o'clock, p. m., when and where all who are interested may attend if they think proper, and make such objections as they may think fit. From the minutes.

S. A. BALDWIN, Sec'ty,

July 11, 1845. [43-3t]

Daily Expected

Per schr. Jonas Smith, from New York

200 BAGS Shorts, a first rate article for Horses, Cows, &c.,
20 FIRKINS superior family Butter, packed in pound lumps, and brought in Ice,
16 BBLS. Canal Flour,
2000 Havana Segars.

ALSO IN STORE.

50 BBLS. Apple Brandy,
10 " Whiskey,
10 BBLS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 boxes Lemons,
100 BAGS table Salt,
20 bbls. Canal Flour,
300 BUSHELS Corn,
20,000 Segars,
20 KEGS Lard,
50 bales Hay. For sale by
SANDFORD & SMITH.

July 4, 1845. 42-3t

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—July 17, 1845.

Bacon—Hams,		a	8½
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Western,	6	a	7½
Beeswax,		a	25
Butter,	16	a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
Corn,	50	a	55
" Meal,	70	a	75
Coffee,	8	a	9
Cotton,	5	a	5½
Candles, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
Feathers,	30	a	33
Flour,	5 00	a	6 00
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	60	a	65
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	8½	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
Lime, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12
Lumber—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00		16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,		a	14 00
wide, do.		a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	6 00
Timber,	6 00	a	7 75
Molasses,		28 a	31
Mackerel, No 1 retail,		14 a	00 00
2, "		12 a	00 00
3,		00 a	7 00
		5 a	5½
Nails,			
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.	2 37½	a	2 40
Virgin dip,	0	a	2 50
hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	1 42	a	0 00
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	35	a	
		a	85
Oil, Sperm,			
Pease, Ground,	90	a	95
Black eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
Pork,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	4½	a	5
Rice,	3 50	a	3 75
rough, ush			70
Salt, Turks Island, bushe	22	a	00
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 12
Soap,	4	a	6
Shingles, country,	2 00	a	0 00
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	25	a	27
	12½	a	25
Steel,			
Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	9 00	a	10 00
Sugar, West India,	7½	a	7¾
New Orleans,	6	a	6
loaf	10	a	15
Tallow,	6½	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf, none		a	
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 17.

We have the same remarks to make to-day that we have made each week, for the last four or five. There is little produce arriving in market, in consequence of the lowness of the rivers. Our remarks therefore, will be short.

NAVAL STORES—Arrival of about 2000 bbls. during the past week, which sold at $2 87½ to $2 40 for Yellow dip, and $2 50 for Virgin. The last sales were made at these prices—Tar $1 42.

TIMBER AND LUMBER—Sales of Timber, from $6 00 to $7 75. No Lumber in market, quotations nominal.

SHINGLES—Country Shingles are brisk at $2 00.

CORN—None afloat. A cargo sold this week at from 50 to 55c., according to quantity.

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 2 p.m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m, and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m,, and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and departs the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

May 23, 1845. 36-tf

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly, containing about 50 acres; and from its extended front on the River, its proximity to the town, and the general formation of the ground, presents extraordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to be used for manufacturing operations.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved of at Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

June 20, 1845. 40tf

Executrix's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary were granted to the subscriber at the June term, A. D., 1845, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, on the estate of the late Robert H. Cowan. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and the creditors of said estate are required to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

June 20th, 1845. 40-6t

TO THE PUBLIC.

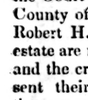
INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

Copartnership Notice.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of *Barry & Bryant*. ALFRED BRYANT.

May 16, 1845 —[35.

New Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH,

BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE

AND

THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

By the Bay Line.

From Weldon to Baltimore,	$9 00
Breakfast in Baltimore,	50
Fare by the Morning Line to Philadelphia,	3 00
Dinner on the Road,	50
Whole expense,	$13 00

By the great Mail Route.

From Weldon to Baltimore by the Rail Road and Steamboat to Washington, and thence by the Stage Line to Baltimore, *eight dollars and fifty cents*—or by the Rail Road Line throughout, *two dollars and fifty cents* more, making	$11 00
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the *Evening* Line,	2 00
Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia,	1 00
Whole expense,	$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE

To Philadelphia; and the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this Route, a business day earlier than by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way, and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discomforts. THEODORE S. GARNETT,

Sup't R. & P. R. R.

June 20, 1845. 40-9t

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

Outcatts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLS. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article, just received and for sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

April 2d, 1845.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 hhds. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Ap16, 1845. 33

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by

Ap16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by

M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law,

SPRING TERM, 1845.

Melinda Giffin, vs Peter V. Giffin. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given said defendant, by advertisement in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, for three months, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the fifth Monday, after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Cl'k.*

May 4, 1845. 34-3m. pr. adv. $10.

Chronicle copy.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm of

BATTLE & COOKE,

to transact a General Commission business, and will give their diligent and prompt attention to the sale of all kinds of North Carolina produce, also of Merchandize, which their friends from abroad may entrust them with, as well as to the receiving and forwarding of Merchandize, and any other agency business, with which they may be favored.

A. J. BATTLE,
Wm. COOKE.

June 16, (20,) 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

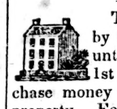
Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

1 M. LUCIANI.

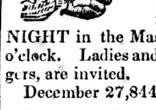
FOR SALE or RENT.



THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxseter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to JOHN A. TAYLOR.

April 2d, 1845. 29-tf

TEMPERANCE.



THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27,844

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by *G. W. DAVIS.*

Feb y 21.--[23

To the Public,

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a TOCK OF GOOD n ot to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,

OR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

☞ Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale. CHAS. BARR.

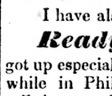
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

CABBET FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Real Estate for Sale.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. ***Also,*** fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land; upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington, N, C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

A CAUTION.

A MAN named GEORGE WEED, a Machinest by trade, who had been working at the Rail Road Depot, in this place, for three or four months, left here on the 26th June last, on the Rail Road for the North, indebted to the subscriber for *BOARD* to the amount of upwards of fifty dollars. He had on when he left, a glazed cap, striped coat and pants, (summer wear,)—he carried no baggage. He is between 30 and 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, has round shoulders, dark hair, blue eyes, and pretty large feet.

A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber in this place; and, as it is understood that he left Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., in the same manner, no doubt a liberal reward would be paid at either of these places for his delivery to the sufferers.

The foregoing is to caution all persons against trusting the scoundrel, as those who do so may expect to be cheated. T F. KING,

Wilmington, N. C., July 4th, 1845. } Planter's House. 42-3t

The New York Herald, and the Baltimore Weekly Sun, will please give the above one insertion, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his *BATHING HOUSE*, immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagles' bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that *BATHS*, either *WARM* or *COLD*, can be had at any time between this and the 1st of September next.

TERMS.—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, $8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, $4 00. Single baths 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronise him.

ISAAC BELDEN.

June 6, 1845. 38-f. t. s.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paregoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors* ☜

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞ The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.

March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way o, feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞ He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15. 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

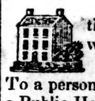
The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

FOR RENT.



OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel.

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.

Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

April 4th, 1845.

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS,

of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

Spring Style of Gentlemens' Hats.

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

ALSO.

A New Style of Boys' Hats.

Just received and for sale by

C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,
Market st., Wilmington.

March 21, 1845, 27-tf

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by *G. W. DAVIS.*

Feb'y 21.—[23

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomastown lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 9, 1845. 34

Molasses.

60 HHDS. St. Jago Molasses, in store and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

June 13, 1845. 39-tf

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods,** comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

MR. H. S. KELLY,

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines,

AND

GAMBROONS,

Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin

CASSIMERES,

with a large assortment of

VESTINGS,

of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of *Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs;*

SUSPENDERS;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,

of great variety. Also, a large assortment of *Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.*

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from $1,25 to $16,00. Pants from 75 cents to $7. Vests from 75 cents to $7,00. Shirts from 50 cents to $4,00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for $5,00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

HATS:

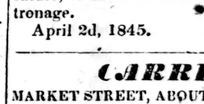
Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected an assortment of Goods in his line as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage. V. R. PEIRSON.

April 2d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

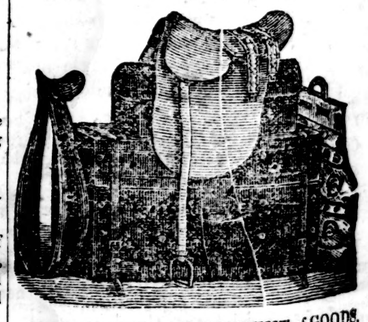
for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior. CHARLES D. ELLIS,

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

SADDLES, HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &c.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Charlottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., } 1-1y
Sept. 27, 1844. }

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

1-1y

Sept. 27, 1844.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.